M'VEAGH'S DUTIES.

WHAT PRESIDENT ARTHUR TOLD HIM.

An Extraordinary Scene in the Cabinet Which Has Leaked Out Through One of the Members-Secretaries Windom and Kirkwood-Evasive Denials.

No small excitement was created by an article in the Evening Ster of Saturday purporting to narrate what had occurred at a special Cabinet meeting, and setting forth with minute distinctness the utterances of the President and one of his advisors. It was a matter of considerable surprise that not only the proceedings of a Cabinet meeting at which all the participants are understood to be in confidential harmony should be published in a daily newspaper, but also printed with alleged accuracy of detail as to tone and gesture and even quotation as to the language employed. THE REPUBLICAN OR S vored to ascertain the true facts in the matter and to find if possible the chan-nel through which Cabinet secrets found their way to publication. What Cabinet Minister leaked is the connudrum that has yet to be solved. The greater number of "nobs" on that piece of govern-mental furniture are out of the city and local Induity was therefore greatly narrowed.
The only two Cabinet officers now in the city are Becretaries Windom and Kirkwood, and a representative of THE REPUBLICAN called upon both these gontlemen yesterday. Secretary Kirkwood, after reading the Sur article carefully through, and that the matter referred to that which had taken place in Cabinet meetings, and he had always made it. always made it a rule never to give infor-mation as to what had transpired at those meetings, as he considered that everything said and done on those occasions was in the nature and done on those occasions was in the nature of confidence, and as a gentleman of course he sould not violate that confidence. The Republican suggested that he did not desire the Secretary to state what had been done or said, but if the article had overdrawn the scenes or utterances he might say what had not been said or done. The Secretary reiterated his declination to say anything on the subject, adding that the President or Mr. MacVengh would be the proper ones to attest or deny the truth would be the proper ones to attest or deny the truth of the article, and then said: "He can deny it if he feels aggriered." The scribe jumped to the conclusion that the pronoun "he" referred to the Attorney-General. Secretary Windom said that he had only read the first part of the article in question, and was satisfied from what he did year, that the impringence of the writer. read that the imagination of the writer had exceeded his facts; that of course he could not tell what was said or done, but that he knew what did not occur and that no scene such as the Ear described took place, and that there was no discussion which exhibited any unpleasant or beated feeling. He said that Judge Porter's name was mentioned, but would not state whether the determination to secure his services in the Guiteau trial was made at the Cabinet meeting or not.

What the Star Said.

The following is the account published The following is the account published by the Sar on Saturday: "A very important meeting of the Cabinet was held in President: Arthur's pariot directly after his return from Yorktown. It was of unusual length, and the secrecy maintained by the members and the ominous looks which followed all questions relating to the subjects discussed occasioned a good deal of comment at the time, particularly among correspondents of newspapers. Putting this and that together and 'taking one consideration with another,' the Sar is enabled to present a tolerably accurate history of the meeting.

of the meeting.

Revery member of the Cabinet was present. The

President, as soon as all were scaled, stated that nt, as soon as all were scated, stated that President, as soon as an west sogether to consider the had called the members together to consider the question of the prosecution of Guiteau; that from facts which had come to his knowledge he believed the Government to be entirely unprepared for the case. He added, with a good deal of em asis and accompanying his words with a suched fist, that came down with some force on elenehed fist, that came down with some force on the table, that he would consider it pre-eminently disgraceful to the Government, if, in the Guiteau case, as in the star-route cases, the Government should confess itself unprepared to go on, and be compelled to ask a continuance.

Autono, "deneral MacVergla as present and

gave no sign.

The President, noticing Mr. MacVeagh's silence, put the question to him directly as to the prepara-tion of the Government to proceed in the Guitene

The Attorney-General replied that he did not consider it any part of his business to give atten-

nt replied that this was a great state trial, and that the whole country looked to Mr. MacVesgh to see that it was conducted properly nd efficiently.

Mr. MacVeagh said there was no law or custom

for the Attorney-General to appear in criminal trials, and said he had been told so by Judge Jeremish Black.

The President then quickly and somewhat angrily asked Mr. MacVeagb how it had been in the

"Oh, but that was a trial for treason," Mr. Mac-

"Yes," said the President, "and this is a trial for murdering the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and

to my mind it is the positive duty of the Attorney-General to take charge of the case." Mr. MacVeagh then reiterated that the law never contemplated that as any part of his duty.

The President replied that the statutes of the
United States authorized the Attorney-General to appear for the Government at any time, in any Federal court, in any case in which he might deem it his duty to do so, and he referred Mr. Mac-

Vesgh to the particular section of the law. By this time there was a good deal of excite-ment around the Cabinet table. The lawyers of the Cabinet being appealed to, they all agreed

As Mr. MacVeagh maintained his position that As Mr. MacVeagn maintained his position that it was below the dignity of the Attorney-General to appear in a criminal case, the President then asked him if he had done anything to obtain counsel to assist District-Attorney Corkhill in the

Mr. MacVeagh said he had not; that that was a duty which belonged to the District-Attorney him-self if he desired additional counsel.

The President, with considerable warmth, said that that was a new suggestion to him, and that either Mr. MacVeagh or himself was very ignorant of the law; for, according to his reading of the United States statutes, it was made the express duty of the Attorney-General to engage assistant counsel in any case where, in his judgment, the

interests of the Government required it.

Mr. MacVeagh said that he took a different view of his duty and did not consider himself bound to take any part in the trial of Guiteau or to procure additional counsel for that purpose. He said that in the star-route cases Colonel Corkhill had sug-gested a desire for the employment of Mr. William A. Cook as additional counsel, and Mr. MacVeagh

Corkhill could do as he pleased in the matter. The President said he was determined that the Government should have able counsel and he would himself direct, if Mr. MacVeagh declined to do so, that Judge John K. Porter, of New York

Mr. MacVeagh then said that if the President desired it to be done he would employ the gentle-

It is said that at the close of this somewhat re markable Cabinet scene the President remarked that the Attorney-General's knowledge of the law would be greatly improved by reading the statu of the United States which define the duties of his

Trickett Challenges Hanlay. TORONTO, Nov. 6 .- Trickett has challenged Hanian to row a ruce next May on the Creve Cour Lake, St. Louis. He says that he came to Canada especially to meet Hanian. If the chal-lenge is accepted he will remain here all winter. Trickett met Hanian by appointment here yesterday. Hanlan told Trickett that he would not go to St. Louis, even next spring. If Trickett wished to row him in the spring, he would meet him either on Toronto Bay or at Barric, provided

that a deposit was made this fall. CINCINNATI, OHIO, Nov. 6.-The Com mercial's Tiffin (Ohio) special says a mob sur-rounds the jall containing Charles Madden, the murderer of Phobe Bernard, and threaten lynching him to-night. The shoriff has the mill

tary in readiness to aid him in resisting the mob The Pope Against Ireland. LONDON, Nov. 6.—The correspondent of the Dady News at Rome says the Pope has ex-pressed himself strongly in condemnation of the

LIEUTENANT PLIPPER'S TRIAL.

Searching Cross-Examination - The Points of the Case.

FORT DAVIS, Nov. 6.-Yesterday was consumed by the defense in a searching cross-ex-amination of Colonel Shafter. The various steps relating to Lieutemant Flipper's arrest were ruviewed without material contradictions. Captain Barber, for the defense, claims that he is endeav-oring to present all the points connected with the case, without a desire to conceal anything. He brought forward testimony to show that the ac-cused had been persecuted by Colonel Shafter in ordering every article of value in his possession to be taken without leaving him sufficient bedding, and had taken pains to provent any one seeing him without his permission which was seldon given. without his permission, which was seldom given. Colonel Shafter testified that he had not ordered else of vaine to be taken charge of; that he had ordered hedding to be furnished, but was not aware, until advised, that the order had not been executed; that he had ordered an extra guard to be placed at the cell window, and also had given an order that no one without permission be allowed to converse with him, and that the servant's trunk had been taken from his rooms and searched, and several packages of pa ers found in her possession, part of them being the distinct package. them being the identical papers, checks, &c., he was looking for, though she had strictly denied any knowledge of their whereabouts. She admitted that he had given them to her a few days reviously for sate keeping. Upon being asked if he promise had not been made of comfortable puarters at the post to the women if she would tell quarters at the post to the women it she would tell all she knew, Colonel Shafter replied, 'No.' He told her she would probably go to the penitentiary for her share in the matter. Captain Barber land ground for impeaching the question whether Colonel Shafter had not testified differently before the United States commissioner as to where the papers were found. Colonel Shafter was asked if he did not make an affidavit before the commis-sione for her arre-t, stating that she had property in her possession which she had obtained without the knowledge of any Government agent, to which he replied that the affidavit would show. The theory of the defense is still in conjecture."

NEWARK'S BROKEN BANK.

Deficiency of \$2,411,000-An injunction Against Nugent & Co.

Bank Examiner Shelley, who has been investigating the accounts of the broken Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J., has finished his labors. His report, which has reached this city, shows as

0	ARKKITS.	
	Hills discounted. United States bonds. Real estate From banks other than Atechanics', New York. Bank notes and specie. Checks on Newark and New York banks. Cash items. Due from United States Trussurer. Overdrafts	30,500 00 192,500 00 147,000 01 83,500 00
	Total	2,035,332 98
•	LIABILITIOS.	
d	Capital stock	\$500,000.00
	Surplus and pronts	485,000 00
	Amount due depositors.	2,441,122 56

Total\$4,446,253 43 The actual deficiency of this statement is \$2,411,-000.45. This will have to be made up by assessments on stockholders and losses by depositors. The examiner estimates, after all probable losses are allowed for, that the depositors will receive from 50 to 60 per cent. of their moneys. The assessment on the stockholders will be an amount count to the amount of their stock additional. The equal to the amount of their stock additional. The failure of the bank has led, it is stated, to a gen-eral distrust of all local securities, and brokers in Newark have stocks and bonds to large amounts

in their hands, which they offer for sale,
A bill was filed in the United States Circuit
Court clerk's office, at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, by United States District-Attorney Keasbey, at the suit of Frederick Frelinghuysen, receiver of the broken Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, praying for the issuing of an injunction against the firm of Nugent & Co., and for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Nixon granted an order that a rule issue upon the defendance. Ch. Issue. and James Nugent, to show cause why an infunction should not be allowed and a receiver appointed, and also restraining the firm from carrying on iess, except in the regular course, and also from the transferring of its property.

What Colonel Grubb Says.

Boston, Nov. 6 .- The Colonel of the er from E. B. Grubb, colonel of the New Jersey battalion, denying that reports detrimental to the Massachusetts regiment were originated or circuo report of the Ninth Massachusetts except their excellent drill, and states that the injur

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-The number of arrivals at Castle Garden last week

day evening, amounted to \$55,106. —The Marquis of Lorne sailed from Quebec for Eng-and Saturday by the steamship Sardinian.

-Deaths in New York last week, 673; births, 536 marriages, 285; arrests, 1,195; excise Heenses Issued, 68 and fees collected, \$3,550.

—Mr. A. Maynard, of Medford, at a local rifle tour-

minent Saturday, at Wakefield, Mass, made a score of 103, out of a possible 103, at 200 yards.

—Massy Hill, colored, who attempted rape on a little girl near Manchester, Tenn, was taken from jail by a mob Saturday night and lynched.

—Martin Kinkowski, who murdered Mina Muller in Guttenburg, N. J., on the 3d of May last, was found guilty and sentenced to death on Saturday in Jersey City.

-Lieutenant Dravo, with D troop of the Fifth Cav alry, who has been on the trail of the Apache hostiles, has returned to Fort Apache, having killed several

of the Indians.

— A rich flad of gold has been made on the shores of Lake George, near Yarmouth, Nova Scotis, and prospecting licenses covering awards of one hundred acres have been taken out.

States Circuit Court at Omaha, was found dead Satur-day outside his office door, where he had been shot by an unknown assassin. -It is stated on the best authority that there is no

foundation for the published reports that the control of the Hickmond and Danville Railroad Company is likely to change hands. —Charles Hebden, a wealthy farmer at Capac, St.

-About four hundred milkmen were required to and in line at three o'clock Saturday morning in front of the Eric Ballway depot, Jersey City, while the State inspector of milk and a detective force examined the caus. About three thousand gallons of milk was dumped into the street, and five of the nikmen, all of New-York, were arrested and taken sefore Justice Davis, who fined them \$55 each.

Defore Justice Davis, who fined them \$5 each.

—The commission appointed by the adjutant-general of Massachusetts to investigate the charge against the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment while en roste to Yorktown, on the occasion of the recent celebration, were in Richmond pursuing their investigations on saturday, and arrived in Washington yesterday evening to make further inquiries and examine other witnesses. They refuse to divulge the testimony siready taken until their official report is made to the adjutant-general of the State, by whom they were appointed.

Several lives have been lost in a hurricane M. Albert Grevy has resigned the Governor-Gen-

eraiship of Algeria.

At 8t. Petersburg renewed reports are current that
M. Glers, minister of foreign affairs, will shortly An universal exhibition is Rome is projected for 1855-36. An influential committee has been formed in Lendon to secure the participation of British ex-

The King of Greece has conferred the Grand Cor-

The Daily Triegraph's correspondent at Constanti nople says he is in a position to state that the Russiana will shortly occupy Merv. One of the culef of the Teixkes has arrived at Merv to negutiate ou behalf of Russia for the submission of all the Turcomans.

CRANKY RED MEN.

SUPERSTITIOUS SACS AND FOXES.

They Refuse to Sign Their Names to a Paper, Believ ing It Would Injure Them-Their Arrival in the City-The Great Father to Be Seen.

In the state of Iowa there is a small olony of Indians belonging to the Sac and Fox tribes. These tribes were removed years ego to the Indian Territory, but some families were dis-Colonel Shafter testified that he had not ordered that the accused be deprived of jewelry, as he (the accused) had stated, but hid ordered everything accused) had stated, but hid ordered everything accused had stated, but his department of their civilized surroundings they have else of value to be taken charge of; that he had ordered bedding to be furnished, but was not aware, until advised, that the order had not been executed; that he had ordered an extra guard to the real windows and are shaded at the sail window and also had even the real windows.

that it would injure them. In consequence during this period the annuities have not been paid, and the amount now due them is about \$30,000. and the amount now due teem is about \$60,000. The Indians have been very auxious to come to Washington to see the Great Father and have the matter explained. There has been a vigorous correspondence between the Indians and the Department on this subject, but their request to come here has always been refused. The Indians, however, still persisted in the idea that if they towever, still persisted in the idea that if they estable only come to Washington the matter would be settled. At last the Indian Commissioner wrote to the Indian sgent stating that if they would pay their expenses for the entire trip they might come. The entire tribe began to rake and scrape in order to secure the necessary money, and last week they had collected enough to send

EIGHT INDIANS AND TWO INTERPRETERS. They arrived in company with the agent, Mr. Davenpot, on Saturday, and went to the Washington House. After they had rested, the agent pro-posed that they should go to the Interior Depart-ment to see the Secretary and the Commissioners. The Indians said "No, we do not want to see them. We want to see the Great Father (the President); that is what we came for." The agent President); that is what we came for." The agent was very much surprised by this unexpected answer and called on Secretary Kirkwood and told him what the Indians had said. The Secretary laughed and told him he might tell the Indians that the Great Father had heard that they were coming and had at once left for New York. The visit is creating a great deal of amusement among the officials. The only business that the Indians have here is to ask why they have to sign the rolls, and they don't propose to put this momentum and great on the rolls. to put this momentous question to any one except the President. How long they will remain here

HOW LONG THEIR MONEY LASTS. When that is exhausted they will have to go home, as the Government will not defray any por-tion of their expense. Their mission is a very importent one in their eyes and was authorized by the last council of the tribe, when all the big In-juns assembled in solemn conclave to consider this vexed question of why they had to sign the pay-rolls. Mr. Davenport, the agent, expects that the Indians will consent to call at the interior Department to-day, when the same explanation will be given them orally which has so often been given in writing. Perhaps the homely argument that they sign in order to get their money will be more effective in Washington than it has been during the past four years in Iowa.

STEWART'S BODY.

Another Sensational Story of Its Recov ery-Is It True? NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Truth says:

"Information from a most reliable source reached us late last evening that the body of the merehant prince, A. T. Siewart, had been entered into between Mrs. Cornelia Stewart and a sertain prominent, though importuning as his share of this city, by whose means the body was recovered, he receiving as his share of the charnel-house offering the sum of \$12,000, the signeragate amount paid being \$37,000. We doubted the accuracy of the report at first, incommand as similar canards had been circulated heretofore, which, upon examination, proved to be utterly devoid of foundation. We, however, caused an immediate investigation to be made as to the authenticity of the rumor, and New York, Nov. 6 .- The Truth says: now, in presenting the following facts to our readers, have no doubt as to their absolute ac-curacy. The scoundrels through whom the body was recovered are well known to the ponce of this city as the most skillful and daring burglars in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. The men that seen the President he said: "Not since night the annals of criminal jurisprudence. The men that seen the President he said: "Not since night before last." To save query upon political matters before last." To save query upon political matters he said: "You know I am not in politics Frank—the companion of Red Leary, Dan Noble, Baltimore Dennis, and Johnny Jourdan—a most expert and dangerous bank robber; Canada Mack, a bosom companion of Mc-Coy; and one Jem Scott, alias Scotty. These compose also the trio of worthles

through whom the lawyer above referred to recovered the body for Mrs. Stewarf, the condition precedent being that McCoy, Mack, and Scott hould enjoy immunity from arrest. In pursumee of this infamous arrangement the body of the hitherto unburied dry goods millionaire was secretly conveyed to Garde City and interred there on Tuesday night last, Judge Hilton, we understand, was no party to the arrangement, his determination being that the acrilegious depredators should be prosecuted with

the utmost rigor of the law. Another dispatch says: "The story in a morning paper about the final recovery of Mr. Stewart's body is regarded as a rather feeble attempt to squeeze a sensation out of a long since exhausted subject. Judge Hilton could not be seen to ay, and the police regard the story as a silly hoax."

An Interesting Murder Trial. LONDON, Nov. 6 .- The interest in the trial of Lefroy for the murder of Mr. Gold con-fnues unabated. The evidence, however, thus far has been merely repetition of that given at the innuest and at the magisterial examination, excepfune 21, which is the date on which the prose-cution alleged be pawned the pistol which dee redeemed on the morning of the nurder. The judge evidently disbelieved this evidence and, after vainly endeavoring to elicit from the principal witness the reasons why he had not mentioned such an important matter pre-

viously, angrily ordered the witness to quit the box. The evidence of a servant, who was in the house of the prisoner's relatives on the 21st of June, did not confirm that of the previous wit-Napoleon, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The jury in the trial of ex-Governor Scott, of South Carolina, for the murder of young Drury, on Christmas orning last, brought in a verdict of not guilty, On the morning of the killing Scott went to the store in which Drury was employed, in search of his son, who in company with Drury had passed the night in a carousal and had been taken by Drury and put to bed in a room over the store. Drury met Governor Scott in the store and at-tempted to dissuade him from going up stairs. The latter then shot Drury, killing him instantly. Governor Scott maintains that the shooting was Governor Scott maintains that the shooting was accidental. Able counsel was engaged on both sides, and the trial created unusual interest in the community, where Governor Scott has been for

How a Russian Died. New York, Nov. 6 .- Dr. Ambrose Goetz, a Russian, was found dead in his boarding-house this morning. It is believed that he poisoned himself. He was of a wealthy and aristocratic St. Petersburg family, and had held high positions under the government, being once physician to the Russian embassy in Japan, but espousing liberal political views he was warned to flee, which he did, leaving a large property, which was confiscated by the gov-

many years a respected citizen. The verdiet seems

o give general satisfaction.

ernment. Failing to obtain a remunerative place in New York, he became despondent and took to drinking. His body was removed to the morgue.

OUR FOREIGN GUESTS.

their Reception in New York-Programme for Monday and Incidar. New York, Nov. 6,-The banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce in honor of the

French and German delegates to the Verktown Contennial was held last night at Delmonico's, 250 of the most prominent of the business men of New York being present, Vice-President J. M. Brown presided, and at the same table were Minister Outrey, M. Lecoute, Léneussiein, Count de Reamont, A. Lefayre, French consul-general; General Boulsager, Ray, Mr. Storrs, Marquis de Rochambeau, A. A. Low, William M. Evarts, Admiral Halligan, Colonel Arut von Steuben, Carl Schurz, Captain Pritz von Steuben, H. Schumacker, German consul-general, and Mayor W. R. Grace. Ann of Other guests were Lieutenant de Pourcet de Sahune, Captain de Comp Coller de Cuverville, Depognac de Lachere, F. W. Seward, Lieutenant-Colmel Blomele, Count de Gorwella, Captain Henry de Banville, Viscomis de Lornee and de Noilles, Count de Lornee and de Noilles, Count de Lornee, Lieuten-Lornes and de Nolles, Count de Lornes, Lieuten-ants Kuno von Steuben, B, von Steuben, A, von Steuben, Captalos Riehard von Steuben and Eu-gene von Steuben, J. Pierrepont, Morgan, Marquis Lauer de Lastrade, und Baron Christian de Abbe-ville. Following were the toasts: "Memory of Washington and Lafayette," drunk in allence and standing; "Republic of France and its Official Ropresentatives," responded to by Minister Outroy; "Our Distinguished French Guests," by Marquis de Rochambeau; "The Representatives of the Family of Baron von Rienben;" by Colonel Arnivon Stenben; "The Victory at Yorktown," by Rev. Dr. Storrs: "The Victory at Yorktown," by Rev. Dr. Storrs: "The Fronch Alliance," by William M. Evaria; "Commerce," by A. A. Low; "The Old World and the New," by Carl Schurz, and the final toost, "The City of Paris," by John Austin Stevens. The delegation representing the French government will, to-morrow, visit the Seventh Regiment Armory and Central Park. In the evening there will be agrand ball at the Mctropolitan Casino. The visitors have determined to accept no more invitations, and on Tuesday will formally disband as a delegation. The ball to be have offen expressed the belief, that religion and have offen expressed the belief, that religion and formally dishand as a delegation. The ball to be giren by the State committee in honor of the French and German guests on the night of November 7 promises to be a grand affair, and to bring to a worthy conclusion the series of homelatte. a worthy conclusion the series of hospitalities tendered the delegates. President Arthur has been invited to attend, and a box has been reserved for tendered the delegates. President Arihur has been invited to attend, and a box has been reserved for him. Governor Cornell and staff will receive the guests of the Nation on the stage at eleven o'clock p. m. With this ball the official courtesics will eless. Several of the French delegates will return to France by Wednesday's steamer. The unjointy to make the produced by Christ and his Apostles to be impure, and the fathers of this Republic so shaped their fundamental law as to relative still vessel of the stage to the produced by Christ and his Apostles to be impure, and the fathers of this Republic so shaped their fundamental law as to receive the wednesday's steamer. The unjointy to France by Wednesday's steamer. The majority will remain here some time longer, several intend-ing to go to California. The Von Steubens are to

be entertained at a commers by the Leiderkranz and Arion societies united, on the evening of their departure for home, which will be on the 9th. The French lelegates visited various portions of the city to-lay. The Gorman delegates, accom-panied by Mr. Walker Blaine, started for Utica to visit Baron von Sieuben's grave. They will return to-morrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

His Callers-Closeted with the Secretar; of State-An Interview with His Sister. New York, Nov. 6,-About fifty per-

sons left their eards for President Ar-thur at the Ffith Avenue Hotel Sat-urday, but not many of them saw him. At ten o'clock in the morning the President received word that his sister had arrived at his Lexington avenue residence, and he left for there at once. While he was absent ex-Senator Conkling called at his rooms. The President returned to the hotel at half past eleven. Meanwhile Mr. Conk-ling had gone out. Shortly after noon the Presi-dent left the hotel and was driven down town to dent left the hotel and was driven down town to attend to private business. Among the President's visitors during the day were Senator N W. Aldrich, of Rhodo Island, ex-Governor Morgan, Mr. Sam Ward, C. H. Southworth, Emory A. Storrs of Chicago, Charles K. Graham, General Badeau, ex-Senator Platt, ex-Judge Richard Busteed, P. J. Joschimsen, and Dorman B. Eaton, Secretary Blaine arrived at the hotel at five orders. the hotel at five o'clock, and was assigned to a as to the authenticity of the rumor, and In the evening were Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Commissioner Mason. The President's relative, Dr. W. J. Butler, had on interview with him during

now."

President Arthur remained in his house to-day, and was visited by Richard Graut White, ex-Judge Henry Hilton, General Grant, John Roach, F. B. Thurber, Roger A. Pryor, General Horace Porter, and others. In the evening he visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel and hold a conference with Socretary Blaine.

The Omnha Assassiuntion OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 6.—The motive for

the murder of Colonel Smith, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, who was found dead early states Grent Court, who was found dead early yestorday morning outside his office door, and the identity of the assausin still remain a mystery, but it has become known that Smith has received during the past three months several anonymous letters and postal cards threatening violence and even his life, because of his active participation in the enforcement of the Steward March Lawrence and Smith Leaven.

participation in the enforcement of the Slocumb liquor license and Sunday laws, as chairman of the citizens' committee. The authorities attach little importance to these letters and are of opinion that the assassination was the deed of a fanatic. Colonel Smith was a highly respected citizen, prominent in social reforms and church work, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is an intense feeling on the part of the citizens, and at a meeting yesterday afternoon \$5.99 were raised and offered as a reward for the detection and conviction of the murder or nurderess.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Ex-SENATOR SPENCER says that he would not a

SENATOR ELBEIDGE G. LAPRAM, of New York Canandalgua. Canandalgua.

Phoresson littery, estomologist of the Agricul-tural Department, delivered an address at Atlanta Friday on the cotton worm.

HON. THOMAS ALLEN, Congressman-elect from one of the St. Louis districts, has been very ill at his summer residence at Pittsfield, Mass., but is now very much better.

much better.

The argument in the famous telephone interference case before the examiner of interferences, which occupied the whole of last week, will be continued today and perhaps to-morrow. The final decision of the case is in the dim future.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD ON Saturday issued an order that from any first his data the Tagger.

SECRETARY RINKWOOD ON SMURRAY ISSUED AN Order that from and after this date the Department of the Interior and its several burnaus and offices, with the exception of the Patent Office, will be closed to persons not officials or employees of the Department at two o'clock p. m. each day.

A DELEGATION of Sacs and Foxes, accompanied by A DELEGATION of Sec. and FOVE, accompanied by their agest and interpreter, arrived here Esturings from Tama County, Iowa, in accordance with permis-sion granted them by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to visit Washington at their own expense. They have not yet made known their business pur-

SECRETARY WITHOUT ME Teturinest to Washington, and was at the Treasury Department Saturday. At the close of business there had been \$5,065,200 in United States bonds received for redemption under the one hundred and fifth call. During the week ending Saturday there were 305,400 standard allver defluring placed in circulation against 445,000 during the same period last year.

period last year.

AUGUSTUS P. PLEASONTON, who died last week in England, was formerly an officer in the First United States Cavalry and a nephew of the General Alfred Pleasenton who commanded the cavalry corps at Chancellorsville said during the Gettysburg campaign, and who was afterward Commissioner of Internal Rivenue during General Augustus J. Pleasonton, of Philadelphia, of "blue glass" fame.

The State Department has received a report from

The Balloting in Beriin.

BEHLIN, Nov. 7.—In six second ballots just held the Liberals gained five districts and the Socialists one. The Socialist, Herr Liebkracht, has carried the Clerical stronghold, Mayence, by a large majority, defeating a Progressist, which shows the Catholica prefer to vote for a Socialist rather than for a defender of the Jews.

JERRY BLACK'S RAGE.

UNFAIR TREATMENT. ALLEGED

An Editor and Publisher Catches It-What th Able Lawyer Says of the Great Infidel's Rejoinder-More Food for a Future Article from the Latter.

Judge Jerry Black makes a furious on staught on the editors and publishers of the North American Review, through the columns of the Press, of Philadelphia, yesterday, for not printing his lefense side by side with Colonel Ingersoll's artiele. He claims that they broke faith with him, and then proceeds to reply to ingresoll's rejoinder. He says: This is no personal wrangle with Mr. He says: This is no personal wrangle with Mr. Ingernell. He has said nothing offensive about me. His indignation at finding himself confronted, not by a nayman who applied the indicial test to his assortions, was natural and expressed with tolerable moderation. On the other hand, I tried, and I think I tried successfully, to confine myself rigidly to the square issue between us. A just or even an intelligent criticism could not be made without some reference to his mental poculiarities. without some reference to his mental poculiarities which, with habits of shallow thinking and rash Our Distinguished French Guest," by Marquis de cochambeau; "The Representatives of the Family of the subject he pretended to argue. But I found

gering both. The most perfect system of human government that ever was invented by the wit of man and the holiest religion that God has to make it a wall of perfect partition between them. Without such complete separation there can be no security for either civil liberty or the rights of onscience in matters of religion. The worst form of this adulterous connection is not assumed when a legal union is formed between Church and State. It is when a popular party in a free government ndertakes to mingle its coarse interests and its vulgar passions with the religious sentiments of the people. This is what pollutes and falsifies both. The history of the world, and especially that of our own country, has been written in vain if this be not the lesson it teaches. MR. INGERSOLL THINKS

he is raising a storm on the ocean of thought; he is not producing a ripple. He is merely doing the part of a common scold, to whom the idle listen for the sport of the thing, while others, taking counsel of their outraged feelings, think him a nulsance that ought to be abated. This is, perhaps, not very easy to do. A woman for such an offense could be ducked under the rule of the an-clent law, but when a communis viculric of the male gender vexes the peace of a neighborhood in this way, the remedy is difficult and doubtful. To learn how gratuitous these antilities are—how he scolds for the mere sake of scolding-look at his fairfaronade on polygamy. By the unaided influence of the Church alone this vice has been extirpated completely and perfectly. In Christian countries the universal rule is that one man shall be the husband of one wife and no more, and it is neither the vule nor the practice anywhere the out its force of the close. Now a person where else on the face of the globe. Now, a person who has ordinary sense must see that the moral merit of Christ's Gospel in this respect is directly merit of Carlat's Gospei in this respect is directly proprotioned to the magnitude of the evil from which it has relieved human society. But Mr. Ingersoil tries to blacken the character of the Christian religion by railing at the bad practice which it has opposed and destroyed. If he had flung out at monogamous marriage, which Christianity upholds, his act, though unjust, might have had an expensive thisselver in subscribes mesonlesses.

Indeed, monogamy is as open to mere vulgal vitu-peration as polygamy. WHEN AN UNCLEAN MIND exerts' itself to imagine what may take place it is as easy to talk about brutality and the animal degradation of woman in one case as another. To the beastly all things are beastly. In point of appeal from the mayor of Hoboken for aid. nounced the Christian institution of mar-riage with especial bitterness. To tie one man and one woman together by a bond which nothing but death can dissolve is, in their opinion, not only unjust and immoral, but a base and brutal tyranny which imposes a degrading restraint upon the natural rights of men and women to love and cohabit with whom they please. This is a prime and prominent part of the atheistic theory, everywhere advocated by its regular organs and its greatest disciples. In France, where their societies are compact and powerful, they define their creed substantially thus: 1. There is no God. 2. Religion is a lie, 3. Property is theff. 4. Love must be free. 5. Mar-riage is absent. 6. Children belong to the state riage is slavery. 6. Children belong to the state

and not to anybody in particular.
This is "that goeset, or birt."
I don't say that Mr. Ingersoll swallows it whole. He believes, or, at least, he practices the Christian doctrine on the subjects of marriage: paternity, and property, not because he is bound by the divine commandments, but because he feels like it Others, rejecting as he does the "golden metwand of the law." have an equal right to take their own feeling as a measure of righteousness. So one set of atheists curses marriage and another black-guards polygamy, and they are both right if there

AFFER REFERRING TO THE ALLEGED PACT that Mr. Ingersoll had started the idea that the material universe is not guided by law, Judge material universe is not guiden by law, Judge Black continues: Let no man misunderstand or misrepresent Mr. Ingersell. It is not in irony or to point a seurrile jest that he denies the operation of natural laws upon matter. He is in serious earnest, and if he does not actually believe what he says his simulation of sincerity is very perfect. To make himself clear he takes a simulation of the correction of the corrections of the correction o le-case. Water, he says, always runs down hill, ot because there is a law behind it-law does not cause the phenomenon, but the phenomenon causes the idea of law to exist in our minds—but that idea is on this side of the fact. It follows that Newton must have been grossly mistaken when he said that the falling of water and other bodies toward the centre of the earth was caused by the

MR. INGERSOLI, SUFFORES
that he is imputing an absurdity to me when he says: "Mr. Black probably thinks the difference says: "Mr. Black probably thinks the difference in the weight of rocks and clouds is produced by law." Undoubtedly I do. I learned in my infancy (and I have "kept the credulity of the cradle") that this difference is caused by that same law of gravitation operating according to rules which are perfectly understood by all tolerably well-informed men. I will go further and confess that I think it a most bouedcent law which prevents the rocks from flying about through the arise and the clouds from becoming immovably fixed in the earth. Our great Creator ought to be adored and thanked for making such an arrangement. But this only proves to Mr. Ingersoil that I an a believer in "the monstrous and miraculous, the impossible and immoral."

MR. INGERSOIL IS MUCH ACCURED OF FLAGIABEM.

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MR. INCERSOLL IS MUCH ACCURED OF PLAGIABLEM. Whether that be true or not of his declamatory spouting, this notion that the material world is not governed by law is without doubt original. It never entered any human head before, and I think that in all future time it will find no iodgment in the mind of any reasonable being. Another way he has of reaching the atheistic Another way he has of reaching the atheistic conclusion. I do not say that I know what he wants to be at. But as well as I can understand him he asserts that the universe could not have had a design because we cannot trace back the designer to his own origin; the world was not made because we cannot tell who made the Maker, since the necessity of a Creator increases with the wonder of the creation. He is unquestionably, though perhaps unconsciously, right in this.

If MAKES A DEMONSTRATION

as complete as mathematics that man was created by "some pre-existent and self-conscious being of power and wisdom to us unconcelvable But instead of receiving this plain, palpatic, and necessary consequence of his own logic, he intrins his back upon the conclusion and begins to maunder over his own inability to understand how a designer could be without an anterior design, and telling how hard it is for him to see the plain or design in carthquakes and pesticlences; and how the justice of God is not visible to him in the history of the world. This stilly trash he thinks sufficient to repel the treeseible proofs of a Creator which be himself has adduced and which by all fair and unperverted minds an received as conclusive. IT MAKES A DENONSTRATION

THE RODGERS SPOKEN.

Wrangell Land Circumunvigated-No Trace of the Jenunette.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 6 .- The schooner Golden P.e.ee, Jacobson, master, which left here July 18 with Lieutemant Ray and the Signal Service party to establish a meteorological station at Point Barrow, returned Saturday afternoon. Captain Jacobson reports that on Octobe 7 he spoke the whaling bark bawn in Behrin See, and learned that in the latter part of Sep-tember the Dawn had spoken the United State clief steamer Rodgers in the Aresie Ocean. Cap ain Berry reported, in brief, that he has completely circumnavigated the so-called Wrangeil Land. He had landed in several places, but had failed to find any trace of the Jeannette. He intended to winter either on Wrangell Land or or the neighboring Siberian coast. Beyond establish-ing the insular character of Wrangell Land the cruise of the Rodgers has been barren of results.

LIEUTENANT BAY'S PLANS.
Captain Jacobson reports that he left Lieutemant
Ray and party September 17 at the new station, called Coglalamie, five miles west of Point Barrow All were in the best of health and spirits. The observatory was up before the schooner had left, and the construction of the main building was begun. The natives manifested a friendly disposition. As early as possible next spring Lieuvenant Bay will begin an exploration of the valley of the Concerning liver, which he believes has the Coppermine River, which he believes has some connection with the Yukon River. He expects to make a circuit from the Coppermine south and west, coming out at Konzebue Sound, where a vessel will be awaiting him.

THE WINDER STORY DINCREDITED.

Captain Jacobson expresses entire unbelief in

Captain Jacobson expresses entire unbelief it he story of a wreck and white men haring been een by the natives eastward near the Mackenzie tiver. He heard nothing of the kind while at oint Barrow, and is positive that if any such in ormation had existed among the natives of the orthern coast it would have come to his knowl-sige. His theory is that the story referred to the whater Vigitam, on the Siberian coast. He con-firms the previous reports of an open but stermy season in the Aretic. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The schooner Golden Fleece, chartered by Lieutenant Bay to convey his party to Point Barrow, in the Arctic Ocean, bas returned. The captain reports to the owners of the schooner that Lieutenant Ray arrived at his destination about September 3. Everything for the new station of observation was landed safely WHANGELL LAND AN ISLAND.

The captain states that after leaving the Arctic se spoke the whaler Dawn, Captain Hickman, who eported that the Rodgers had steamed around Vrangell Land and had found it to be an island bout sixty miles long, with a current at the northern end running northwest about six knot an hour. Licutement Berry Intended to remain this winter wherever he could find anchorage.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Eagle Bock in Moboken, a Ratteend House, and Church Burned.

New York, Nov. 6 .- A very destructive fre occurred in Hoboken this afternoon, totally festroying what was known as the Eagle dock, owned by the Hoboken Dock Company, of Hamburg, and leased by the Wilson and Eagle Steam-boat Companies; also two full cargoes of merchan-dise, one just unleaded from the Wilson Line teamer Riaito, plying between Hoboken and Hull, Segland, the other in readiness for a National Ane steamer to sail in a few days for Lendon and Liverpool. Most of the merchandise, including a large quantity of steel rails and cotton, was owned by New York merchants. The dock is fully inured. It was constructed eight years ago at a cost of \$250,000, and was 710 feet in length and 80 feet in width. Several cargoes and lighters lying in lose proximity to the fire were also destroyed The steamship Hilaito had a marrow escape, and but for the arrival of a tug would have been de-destroyed. Her rigging caught fire in several places. She was hauled into the stream an an-chored. The excursion steamer Plymouth Rock, in winter quarters in the vicinity, caught fire in an apparent object not altogether preposterous.

tailroad Company's round-house was consumed by fire early this morning with its contents, includseveral cords of wood, twenty-five tons of ire was of incendiary origin.

NEWVILLE, PA., Nov. 6.-The United Presbyterian Church was destroyed by fire this morning at two o'clock. Loss, about \$15,000; Insurance, \$8,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, CINCINNATI, Nov. 6,-A building on Sycamore treet, between Eighth and Ninth, owned by

Meyer & Merkell, mirror makers, and occupied by that firm and by Davis & Pohlkamp, furniture makers, was burned to-day. Loss on stock and machinery \$24,000, equally divided between the two firms and \$6,000 on the building. Chicago, Nov. 6.-Fisher's grist-mill, on Des Plaines street, this city, was burned this morning,

with contents. Loss, \$25,000; partly insured. ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

General Wesley Merritt, colonel Pifth Cavalry, ar rived in New York city Friday. General John C. Tidball, aide-de-camp (major Send Artillery), has removed to No. 1210 N street. Major William T. Howell, assistant quartermasts nited States Army, has been examined at Omaha for

wenth Cavalry, is living with his family, at No. 1906 K street. 1938 K street.
Commander John W. Philip, U. S. N., was married at Santa Rosa, California, October 22, to Mrs. Sara,T. Coxan, of that places.
Lieutenant Jacob G. Galbraith, First Cavalry, was

married October II, on Wood River, Idaho Territory, to Miss Hallie Black. [] An army and navy paper states that Vice-Admiral ephen C. Rowan, U. S. N., will soon be married to a

wealthy Baltimore widow.
Calonel James Beiger (major, retired), U. S. A., will arrive here about the middle of next menth to spend the winter. He is now in Richmond.

The companies of the Fourth Artillery rendezvoused at 8an Francisco left there Priday on a special train for their new station on the Atlantic coast. Mrs. John C. Scautling, wife of Lieutenant Scautling, Second Artiflery, has returned to the arsenal here from Mount Holly, Pa., with her little boy.

Master Mason A. Shufeldi, United States navy, is the author, it is stated, of a series of very clover sto-ries, recently published in a well-known weekly. Communders John G. Wallser (captain, United States

United States army, left here Saturday for Chatta-noops to inspect the works conducted by Major William R. King.

Mra. Edward M. Whittemon, wife of Major Whittemon, captain Pifteenth Infantry, is visiting Colonel James M. Whittemon, Ordnance Corps, at his reddence on Connecticut avenue.

Reas-Admiral Roger N. Stembel, retired, United States navy, and Mrs. Stembel, arrived here from New York city on Saturday, and are at the Ribbit, where they intend to spend the winter.

Mrs. Caroline Maria Franklin, wife of Commodores Sommel R. Farnklin, U. S. N. dels Saturday in New Sommel R. Farnklin, U. S. N. dels Saturday in New Sommel R. Farnklin, U. S. N. dels Saturday in New Sommel R. Farnklin, U. S. N. dels Saturday in New Sommel R. Farnklin, U. S. N. dels Saturday in New Sommel R. Farnklin, U. S. N. dels Saturday in New Sommel R. Farnklin U. S. N. dels Saturday in New

Major William Arthur, of the army, brother of the Major William Arthur, of the army, brother of the President, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and is ordered to report to General W. S. Hancock for assignment to duty in the Department of the East.

Ensign York Noell, U. S. N., who receives his premotion to master from the death Saturday of Liou lemant-Commander Wright, is a brother of Liouten-

t-Continuator Jacob P. Newell, who is now execu-c officer of the Alaska, on the Pacific fleet. Pay Impactor Blehard Washington, U. S. N., who fleet paymaster of the Asiatic fleet, has arrived here with Mrs. Wachington, and is living with his mother, at No. 193 L street. He will go on duty here Nevem-

THE STAR ROUTES.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES IN COURT.

The Able Arguments of Colonel R. G. Ingersell and Mr. Jeff Chandler in Full-Conclusion of the Argument of Colonel Bliss-Saturday's Proceedings.

The court-room at the City Hall was crowded on Saturday to listen to the brilliant argument of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in the star-route cases. It was the conclusion of his seech, commenced on the afternoon of the day speech, commenced on the atterneon of the day before, and was listened to with rapt attention. Counsel were in their places—Messes, Cook, Bliss, Browster, and Corkhill, representing the Govern-ment; Messes, Totten, Ingeresalt, Chandler, Wilson, and Shellabarger, representing the defundants. The remainder of the argument of Colonel Bliss, delivered after the recess on Friday, and the vis-tire arguments of Colonel Ingersult and Mr. Jeff, Chandler, of St. Louis, Mo., will be found in their regular seasoness.

Mr. Bliss continued his argument after

Mr. Bliss continued his argument after recess, as follows:

Recurring now for a moment to the question of the each to the information, I will ask Your Home to take a reference to the Second Hawkins Pleas, the Crown, chap, 20, see, 4 in which he asserts that a criminal information is an action in the nature of an indictment, from which it differs only in being presented by a competent public office, on his coath of office, in stead of by a grand lary upon their onth-leafly four Homor's attention to that for the purpose of suggesting the point which I urged before, that the information in this case is very clearly the English information, filed by the attorney-general as the sing's own officer, which he there allow by authority of his official responsibility, by virtue of the official cath that he had taken on assuming office, that there is here supernided to it, that which is singly in the nature of a limitation, the prevision that the information itself must be

and that the officer representing the dovernment stands, even in this country, in a very different position from that what a relator or a private projecutor stands in going before the grand jury. I asked Your Honor before recess to take a reference to the case of the United States against Fugraciae in 12 Internal Revenue, page 43, iMr. Bitss read from the case at length, I submit to Yeur Honor that if there was nothing else that decision alone would be sufficient for this court to show that the information filed here is not to be limited to an information filed where there was or could be a private prosecutor, a person directly affected by the crime, but is to be assimilated to the case of the crown prosecution where the government is affected, just as here the government, and the government alone, is affected, if this information

18 Well Founded In Fact.

As bearing upon the question of probable cause, AN INFORMATION UNDER OATH,

As bearing upon the question of probable cause, and without tasting up the time by referring Your Honor to all the cases, I call attention to the first American leading case, at page 219, where is the case of Munma vs. Dupont, which is itself reported in 3. Washington Carcuit Reports, at page 31, and in notes to which, commencing on page 23, they state numerous cases as to probable cause and the definition as to what is required to make probable cause. The distinctions between probable cause and the mere belief are stated in cases extending over several pages here, only one or two of which I will specially refer to. The Supreme Control of Massachusetts, in the case referred to here, of Baccin against Tonu, 4 Cushing, 238, describes a probable cause as "a statement of facts which would lead a man of ordinary caution and prudence to believe and entertain the opinion and strong suspicion.

That the person is guilty."

There are some opinions here which I will not repeat; but the general doctrine is that—and I submit that upon this state of things here, bearing in mind that the information is presented by the District-Attorney, who is necessarily the official representative of the Attorney-General in this case, that it was sworn to by the officers of the Department of the Government which was particularly effected by the frauds alleged in this information, and that it states the sources of information, and that it states the sources of information and the grounds for their belief—that being here in that way and enforced by the official oath of that officer of the Government, and enforced by the oath of that officer of the Government, and enforced by the oath of the officer of the Government, and enforced by the oath of the definition of probable cause, and that i, is not open to any objection based upon THAT THE PERSON IS GUILTY."

places. She was hauled into the stream an anchored. The excursion steamer Plymouth Rock, in winter quarters in the vicinity, caught fire in several places, but was towed out and escaped with trifling injury. The origin of the fire is attributed to drippings from an oil torch used by a watchman to light the gas on the dock. Owing to fil-feeling between the Hoboken firemen and the city authorities, on account of failure on the part of the latter to furnish supplies, the fire department did not turn out till the mayor had given them certain guarantees. They reached the fire after it broke out. In the meantime the New York and Jersey City departments had responded to an appeal from the mayor of Hoboken for aid.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Pennsylvania Bailrond Company's round-house was consumed. ANY QUESTION OF THE OATH. any application to file information. I do not know

whether that is now relied upon.

Mr. Tollen—Not particularly, except to put us in the attitude we would have occupied.

Mr. Illis—Not particularly. Then it is unnecessary for me to say any thing on that subject, at this point it will probably be well for me to notice some points raised yesterday which I had not presented, and which in the notice resist out it had not seen the force of, and therefore had not considered in my printed trief, it is urged here, and the extraordinary position is taken. Your Honor, that Mr. Thomas J. Brady, having had some discretion to exercise, and having, as we allege, exercised it corruptly and dishonestly, is protected by the peculiar samition which time and the courts have thrown around judicial officers, and that therefore he cannot be proceeded against, even by indictment; at least not by information, and, insamuch as Mr. Brady

CANNOT BE SO PROCEEDED AGAINST, that therefore this information, which includes WIRITIER THAT IS NOW RELIED UPON.

that therefore this information, which includes him with several obters, is totall, void, so to speak, and that it ought therefore for that reason to be taken off the files of the court. Now I confess I was greatly surprised that gentlemen so anxious to detend the Constitution and the laws-gentlemen who, in their earnestness that nothing unconstitutions about the done, remind me of what I heard a counsel say a few days ago in New York—that he always noticed that when a criminal was hard pressed, he resorts to the Constitution, put the Constitution up to witness. It seems to me extraordinary that these gentlemen who are claiming that there shall be nothing but the procedure which shall make Mr. Brasty linb e before a regular tribunal of the country, and which they cedure which shall make Mr. Brady lind, e before a regular tribunal of the country, and which they claim is the grand jury; that it is the one—and the sole one—should now shift their ground and soon come here saying, "We are not liable to the grand jury, evon."

"WE ARE LIABLE ONLY TO IMPEACHMENT:

"we are Lable only to impeaciment; and having been removed from office, impeachment does not lie against us, and therefore we are to go sent free." Recause I understand now, after the decision in the fieldings case, it is not to be claimed that impossiment can be maintained against an official after he is out, office. Now look at the result that would follow the adoption of this doctrine. An officer of the Government can commit all norts of crimes and then he can resign—because he has an absolute right to resign in this country—and there can be ne limitation put upon that power save where he if an officer of the army or navy. He may commit crimes indefinitely, and, your Honor, he can resign and go scott free, because the only remedy against an officer is procedure by impeachment, and that will not the against a person. APTER HE HAS LEFT HIS OFFICE.

APTER HE HAS LEFT HIS OPPICE.

This is the doctrine which Your Honor is asked to establish here. To say that it protects one of the gentlemen named in this information here and I do not know but others, or as many as may have been, unfortunately her the Government, it office, they claim that you cannot proceed againg such a man by indictment. He may defraud the Government of a million dollars and yet be may snap his fingers and repeat the familian mark of the great New York makenetor, Mr. Tweed, "what are you going to do about 12." I venture to think that they, like him, will find out what we are going to do about it. Mr. Tweed was indicated for a corrupt exercise of discretion, He, as a member of the auditing board, audited finablished bills against the city and county of New York and put a part of the money in his peaker, and he was indiced and convicted, although he was a high officer of the local government, and met his death in jail. In that case it is true that

A PART OF THE MONEY WAS TRACED. to the pocket of Mr. Tweed. It was not alleged in the indictment tim any went into his pocket. Gentlemen: seem to congratulate themselves here that we have not alleged that any monar went into the pocket of any of the conspirators; but we do not consider it necessary to allege that. When we come to that question on trial the position of things may be different. Now, it is said that the authority for the district that we cannot proceed by indictment against Mr. Brady is found in their text-books-first, the English authority, Woodleon, which is sufficiently indefinite, and I will not stay to repeat it to Your Honor; second is Wharton, and third, Bishop on Criminal Law.

I WILL SAY HERE, YOUR HONOR, that my friends on the other side seem to have a good deal better opinion of a writer's opinion when the states his views and bluds them up in law-eaft than they do of a writer when he states his views and bluds them up in law-eaft than they do of a writer when he states his views and puts them forward in the newspapers—that is, all newspapers except low or three in the District, of Columbia—and they choin that this doctrine that Mr. Brady is to escape punish ment for anything he may have done—and they are to ask Your Honor upon this matter to adopt that principle—to throw around him the protection which the courts have around him the protection which the courts have thrown around the man who is exercising judicial discretion shoply upon the statement of Mr. Woodlson, who is treating generally of the question, and upon Wharton.

[Continued on Second Pages]